

By a special dispatch from Governor Osborn last Monday morning we learned of the appointment of Robt. Crozier to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Alex. Caldwell in the U. S. senate.

Judge Crozier resides in Leavenworth, is an old Kansan and a good man in many respects. He was formerly chief justice of this state and is now cashier of a bank in Leavenworth. He was Caldwell's attorney at Washington and has been for years an intimate friend of Gov. Osborn's. His appointment is not received very well, not because of Crozier, but that a Leavenworth man should have been chosen. We doubt not that Judge Crozier will entirely fill the place assigned him creditably and satisfactorily.

As to the part played by the editor of this paper in the senatorial matter, of which there was so much talk and speculation in this town and county last Friday, Saturday and Monday, we propose now to tell all we know.

During the early fall we received several notes from men in this county and personal interviews from friends in town, asking us to apply for the office of senator, all assuring us that if we would take hold of the matter in this way, we would be sure to get the nomination. Our answer in each instance was—in which the said gentleman will bear us out—that, in the first place we never aspired to and never had expected to aspire to so high a place; secondly, that we would lack the ability to fill such a position acceptably to our friends; and, thirdly, that although this senatorial district contained about one eighth of the entire population of the state, we were yet new as a people, and that the governor and his friends would never consent to send the appointment so far south-west. The matter was thus left and we thought little more of it until last Friday evening, when Hon. J. M. Osborn informed us that he had written or was about writing to the governor upon the subject. Later in the evening we learned that Mayor James G. Hope, Wm. Greifenstein, R. L. West, John M. Steele, C. F. Gilbert and we don't know how many others had done the same thing. On Saturday evening we received a note which read as follows, in which was embodied the following resolutions:

WICHITA TOWNSHIP, Nov. 21st, 1913. COL. M. M. MURDOCK, Editor. DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I send you a resolution adopted by a farmer's meeting last night at the home of Mr. J. M. Osborn, which was adopted by a majority of the farmers of the township. The resolutions were adopted with much enthusiasm. It seems strange that farmers should aspire to send a U. S. senator to Kansas, but I believe the farmers of the Southwest express themselves on this matter, as all seem to think Gov. Osborn will send a resolution of this kind to the governor, and that the capitalists—have seen of a representative in the senate of the United States, therefore, that we request Gov. Osborn to send the resolution to the United States Senate. We believe that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Gov. Osborn in Col. M. M. Murdock's care. G. H. LITZINGER, Secretary.

And that is all we know of the matter, save this, we did not receive the resolution. The word more that we would say is this: We cannot find language in which to express our feelings about the mark of confidence and esteem, coming as it did partly from men of a different political faith, partly from men who know us most intimately, and partly from the farmers of the Southwest, who know us only through these columns. If the Hon. Robt. Crozier feels as proud and happy over his appointment as we do over the endorsement that came from the hands of a people whose good will and good opinion we prize above that of all others, then he should feel satisfied, for we assuredly do.

WAR.

The latest news seems to almost settle the fact that we are to have war. The navy yards are all active. The Charleston navy yard, 2,000 men are at work, and the Franklin will be ready for sea in a few days. The monitors Ajax and Terror at Narragansett are nearly ready, and the Narragansett and Jason have been sent to private yards. The republicans central committee passed ringing resolutions calling upon the administration to withdraw the honor of the nation. Key West is to be protected by a line of torpedoes, and orders have been issued to that effect. This is about the status of affairs up to the hour of going to press. War will make times better, but it looks a little like a great storm man pitching in a little, we think, before the wind and the thundering thunder of him.

Railroad Assessor.

There seems to be some misapprehension touching the election of the railroad assessor for the 13th judicial district. The law provides that he shall be elected for two years from a county in which a railroad is in active operation. John M. Steele was elected last fall, it seems to us, to fill a vacancy. The matter was wholly forgotten up to within a few days of the election. In fact, the same mistake was made in other portions of the state, owing, we suppose, to the universal opinion that the law would be repealed this winter. As soon as it was discovered that an election would have been proper we consulted a portion of the central committee and the candidates, the conclusion of whom was that if anybody was placed upon the ticket at so late a date, without notice, fraud would be claimed, and that Mr. John Steele—who, by the way, does not want the office—would hold over under the law anyway, in case the law was not repealed. There was no fraud or intention of fraud. Even if the matter had not been forgotten, it would have been impossible to have got a convention of seven counties together for the purpose of naming a candidate. On the day of election, the thing being discussed in the first ward of this city, several wrote out their tickets in the name of John M. Steele, and that is the whole of the matter. We write this because we have been asked by three or four how the matter stands, and we judge from that, that there would be no fraud.

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With reference to the manufacture of salt in Summer county, continued observations and experiments go to prove that on quite a large area of the county salt water can be obtained. In very many places it crops out as at Remano and Salt Creek, but also where diggings and borings have been made at various other places the best of salt water has been found at a depth of from forty to one hundred feet.

Our town of Remano is waking up. In addition to the two stores we have had, a Mr. Allen, of St. Louis, is here now superintending the building of a commodious and substantial store house, to be occupied by him with a first-class variety store. We also have a commodious school house, and school is being kept. Also preaching every Sunday.

As for the healthfulness of this county, and in fact, the whole valley, it is unprecedented in the Mississippi valley. We venture the assertion, after having spent two summers in this valley, that no other spot can be found west of the Alleghany mountains, as free from malarious diseases as the Arkansas valley. As soon as the people here from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri have been here long enough (say one season) to get rid of malarious contracted there, they know it no more, only in memory.

Now a word about the surveying of the land in this part of our county. It seems as though there has been great care taken, day after day, to make sure. Either the surveyors are well paid, or the government is swindling the settlers. Such work I never saw. Instead of lines tending to the cardinal point of the compass as they should, they tend in any other direction as well, and the roads when laid on the lines zig zag about like a snake's hind leg, which will always mar the looks of our otherwise beautiful country. It causes some of our land to fall short very much; others over run, some of the lines actually falling short five chains, or twenty rods, others over running, and altogether leaving the land in a miserable shape, besides having a pay for land they do not get. Can this matter be ventilated?

We have read the article in the EAGLE discussing the propriety of giving long time for actual settlers on the Osage lands to pay for their land. Now this would be the wish of every one, and we know that congress can so arrange just as well as not, unless, like last winter, they spend their time increasing their own pay, and such an arrangement will be safe to the improvement of the country. There may be objections, however, to his plan of doing it, by deeding the land and taking a mortgage, in order to have it come in for taxation, which it should do. Cannot the time be extended on condition that the individual voluntarily let his claim for taxation, and not otherwise? Your obedient servant, J. K. KELLEY.

More About Corn.

Mr. Editor:—I am glad to see that 29 men, represented by "farmers of the lone tree" have protested against selling their corn for less than fifty cents per bushel, until the first of January, for this will probably afford the money needed to better chance to market their corn. It is a fair price, and it is also glad that I did not send a copy of your last number to Illinois, as I think nothing would have a stronger tendency to stop emigration from this quarter, than to tell them that it costs 30 cents per bushel to raise corn in Sedgewick county. They could naturally be told that the corn in this county is not better than the corn in Illinois. But is this the truth in regard to the culture of corn in this county? If so it is a startling and important truth that must have been unfolded in the locked doors of a grange meeting, and these incantation individuals have let it out. Now there are some of us that think that corn can be raised for one half that money.

A War With Spain.

Everybody is for war—with Spain to the knife and the knife to the hilt. Spain has outraged the American flag and broken an international law, and every mistake made by the Castilian race since the days of Columbus are being held up to general execration. It is said that the life of the nation is threatened and the Cabinet is on its ear. The country is aroused from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hundreds of villages that do not boast three hundred inhabitants are holding indignation meetings and calling for redress. The larger cities are tendering men and means in unlimited supplies. The people of Kansas are equally aroused. Ninety-nine men out of every hundred in Wichita, with whom we have talked, are unqualifiedly in favor of a declaration of war against Spain. We believe a full company of 100 men could be raised in two hours in our town. Members of the United States congress, senators and representatives, now in Washington, are equally aroused. The occupation of Cuba, may, then, while others declare that the republicans party is dead unless a war is declared. In the mean time all is activity in the navy yards and war department.

As for our humble self we entertain the same opinion expressed last week, i. e., that there is no use of a war that will cost millions of money, suffering to innocent humanity and the lives of many.

Our rich soil and the success attending the manufacture of salt, attract newcomers to this part of the county, all of whom profess a splendid future for us. But our great drawback at present is our lack of coal. It is not likely to suffer yet for the want of fuel. The supply, though meager, seems to hold out better than most folks anticipated, and no doubt that coal will yet be found. A boring is being made by a gentleman near Wellington, with the best of prospects.

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Now a word about the surveying of the land in this part of our county. It seems as though there has been great care taken, day after day, to make sure. Either the surveyors are well paid, or the government is swindling the settlers. Such work I never saw. Instead of lines tending to the cardinal point of the compass as they should, they tend in any other direction as well, and the roads when laid on the lines zig zag about like a snake's hind leg, which will always mar the looks of our otherwise beautiful country. It causes some of our land to fall short very much; others over run, some of the lines actually falling short five chains, or twenty rods, others over running, and altogether leaving the land in a miserable shape, besides having a pay for land they do not get. Can this matter be ventilated?

We have read the article in the EAGLE discussing the propriety of giving long time for actual settlers on the Osage lands to pay for their land. Now this would be the wish of every one, and we know that congress can so arrange just as well as not, unless, like last winter, they spend their time increasing their own pay, and such an arrangement will be safe to the improvement of the country. There may be objections, however, to his plan of doing it, by deeding the land and taking a mortgage, in order to have it come in for taxation, which it should do. Cannot the time be extended on condition that the individual voluntarily let his claim for taxation, and not otherwise? Your obedient servant, J. K. KELLEY.

More About Corn.

Mr. Editor:—I am glad to see that 29 men, represented by "farmers of the lone tree" have protested against selling their corn for less than fifty cents per bushel, until the first of January, for this will probably afford the money needed to better chance to market their corn. It is a fair price, and it is also glad that I did not send a copy of your last number to Illinois, as I think nothing would have a stronger tendency to stop emigration from this quarter, than to tell them that it costs 30 cents per bushel to raise corn in Sedgewick county. They could naturally be told that the corn in this county is not better than the corn in Illinois. But is this the truth in regard to the culture of corn in this county? If so it is a startling and important truth that must have been unfolded in the locked doors of a grange meeting, and these incantation individuals have let it out. Now there are some of us that think that corn can be raised for one half that money.